ABSTRACT

There is disclosed an ink jet printhead which comprises a plurality of nozzles and one or more heater elements 10 corresponding to each nozzle. Each heater element 10 is configured to heat a bubble forming liquid 11 in the printhead to a temperature above its boiling point to form a gas bubble 12 therein. The generation of the bubble causes the ejection of a drop of an ejectable liquid (such as ink) through an ejection aperture in each nozzle, to effect printing. In each nozzle, the distance between the heater element and the ejection aperture is less than 50 microns. This configuration of printhead reduces the mass of ink moved in order to eject an ink drop, and provides for a relatively high efficiency of operation.

Fig. 4